Horner's Furniture.

Fine Furniture, finely finished, describes the quality of our stock.

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Largest Stock in America explains the advantages offered in choice.

Both city and country homes can be promptly furnished from our vast stock, and in any style desired. Inspection cordially invited. Prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO., FURNITURE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street, (Adjoining Eden Musee).

IN FAVOR OF RAPID TRANSIT.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

MESSES. COUDERT, SHERMAN AND GEL-SHENEN INDORSE THE PAR-SONS PLANS.

THEY DECLARE FOR THE BROADWAY ROUTE AND THE UNDERGROUND SYSTEM-A MOTION FOR

TO BE MADE IN THE APPELLATE DIVIS

OFFERED TO BIDDERS.

The report of Frederic R. Coudert, George Sherman and W. H. Gelshenen, the commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass upon the question whether not the plans for an underground railway prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission should be carried out, has been presented. It favors the Commission's plans.

Under the law, the consent of the local authorities having already been secured, it will be now necessary to secure the approval of the Supreme Court to the report of its Commissioners. Further progress is described in Section 6, of the Rapid Transit act, amended May 2, 1895, as follows: When the consents of the local authorities

and the property-owners, or, in lieu thereof, the authorization of the said General Term of the Supreme Court upon the report of Commissioners shall have been obtained, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners shall at once proceed to prepare detailed plans and specifications for the construction of such rapid transit railway or railways in accordance with the general plan of construction, including all devices and appurtenances.

"The plans having been prepared, the Board may then enter into contract with any person, firm or corporation for the construction of any read or roads to be paid for by the city; the contractor constructing the road to equip, to maintain, and operate it at his own expense for not less than thirty-five nor more than fifty years, upon terms and conditions determined by the Rapid Transit Commissioners."

SUBSTANCE OF THE REPORT.

The Commissioners in their report say among

Other things:

The report made by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners appears to have been the result of very careful and assidious labor by competent and duly authorized officials assisted by engineers of eminence and experience. The general public and parties especially interested were afforded an opportunity to be heard before that Board and to present such objections as might seem proper, whether affecting special interests or the general welfare of the citizens. The plan of an underground road under the surface of Broador the general wenare of the surface of Broad-of an underground road under the surface of Broad-way was finally adopted as the one which offered the greatest advantages to the public, and which promised the best results. It was intended by this plan not only to supply the present and pressing necessities of our population, but also to furnish a system capable of such expansion as would meet necessities of our population, but also to turnish asystem capable of such expansion as would meet the growing wants of the city. It has been assumed, and properly assumed, as your Commissioners believe, that there was nothing in the past experience of the city's growth to to justify doubt as to the continuance of its prosperity and the certainty that any system not more than adequate to-day would be inadequate at an early future.

than adequate to-day would be inadequate at an early future.

On the hearing before the Commissioners a number of counsel appeared and offered objections, some of them of a general nature, others based upon what seemed to them and their clients peculiar hardships to a certain portion of our population, if the road were finally adopted. The principal contest, however, was sustained by owners of Broadway property, who were chiefly represented by Messrs, Zabriskie and Murray, and also as to rertain features of the controversy by Mr. De Witt. The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners was represented by Messrs. Shedard and Boardman.

was represented by Messrs. Shedard and Boardman.

It will be observed from the record that your Commissioners deemed it their duty not to close the doors upon any testimony or proofs calculated even remotely to throw light upon this important question. The fact that several thousand pages of closely written evidence were taken before them will show that the parties were not precluded from the opportunity to develop and establish their respective claims; it is but just to add that the Commissioners have been very much aided in arriving at a decision by the exhaustive manner in which the hearing was conducted by the counsel on both sides.

AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION.

our Commissioners believe that some confusion which may account for the appearance in the record of seemingly irrelevant testimony has arisen from a misconception of the authority of the Commissiondo not understand their function to extend to the selection of a route or the adoption of a plan different from that selected by the Rapid Transit Board of Commissioners. They have de-

a plan different from that selected by the Rapid Transit Board of Commissioners. They have declined to assume the right to examine the schemes that might plausibly be urged for this important work, and to select the one that might happen to appeal most forcibly to their imagination or to their lungment. The language of the Court from which lungment. The language of the Court from which lungment. The language of the statute were any down to the point, even if the statute were not plain. The question is not whether there may be some other method of rapid transit which would be preferable to the one submitted, but whether the Rapid Transit Commissioners, having determined upon this plan as in their judgment the best, it and only it should be considered. (Rapid Transit case, 66 Hun, 70.)

Your Commissioners have kept this proposition in view and have sought to impress its binding force upon the parties appearing before them, but in some cases only with a moderate share of success.

If, then, the construction and operation of this road is likely to result in a public benefit and to promote the general interests of the community by farnishing additional, safe and convenient means of rapid transit, without such disadvantages as would cutweigh its benefits, these Commissioners conceive it to be their duty under the law to give their sanction to the route proposed and to declare that the road ought to be constructed and operated.

It should not be assumed, however, that these Commissioners have considered the judgment of the Rapid Transit Commission final and conclusive as to the expediency, feasibility or advantage of the plan adopted by them. Their decision does not pousess the character of a judicial decision. It might be open to such patent and grave objections, or circumstances might so have changed that the Bupreme Court Commissioners might feel bound to hold that their plan should not be carried into effect. With this reservation they can see no impropriety, however, in holding that after the Rapid Transit Commis

acts and an anxious purpose to promote the public food.

That rapid-transit facilities in addition to those afforded by the elevated roads are needed by the citizens of New-York is scarcely open to question. All those of our citizens who are compelled to travel-ducing the morning or afternoon hours on the surface roads or elevated trains need not be informed of the imperative necessity of additional facilities which will enable them to reach their homes and business places respectively with some approach to comfort. It is not unreasonable on the part of the people of New-York to expect that at some time are from any point in the city to another point which they must perforce submit. The urgent seed of some rapid-transit facilities has passed to the fact that the means of transporta-Continued on Fourteenth Page.

B: Altmana Co.

Will exhibit to-morrow

Millinern Dept.

ADVANCE DESIGNS IN

Hats, Toques, Bonnets and Turbans for Spring.

Also SAILOR, BICYCLE. TRAVELING AND ENGLISH WALKING HATS.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

GRACE CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

DR. HUNTINGTON WILL REFER TO IT IN HIS SERMON TO-DAY.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of the present Grace Church, at Broadway, near Tenth-st. There were, however, no specia



tington, rector of Grace Church, said that in his sermon to-day he would make special reference to the anniversary.

The first Grace Church stood at Broadway and Rector-st. It was a plain brick structure. The church was erected with funds provided by the



Corporation of Trinity Church. On its completion the vestry of Grace Church, having sold the pews, offered the proceeds to the Corporation of Trinity Church, which declined to receive the money. The sum was invested in real estate to provide for a fund for the maintenance of the church.

Bishop Moore consecrated the church on December 21, 1808. The Rev. Samuel Bowen, of Charleston, S. C., in the following April became the first rector.

THE HARLEM YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-

Christian Association, Nos. 5 and 7 West One-hun-dred-and-twenty-fifth-st., has a debt upon it of about Branch raises to apply on this debt a dollar will be added, which means that the Harlem Branch must raise about \$20,000 in order to wipe out its entire debt. The Committee of Management therefore has decided to institute at once a vigorous canvass

so as to raise the \$20,000. The chairman of the Branch, William H. Sage, was authorized at the last meeting of the Commit tee of Management to appoint a committee to make such canvass. A circular was sent to the members personally undertake solicitation among the peo-ple of Harlem and elsewhere for this fund, and in response thereto sixty-two members of the Branch offered their services. Subscription books have been

A festival for the purpose of diminishing the debt of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association and the Harlem Young Women's Christian Associaand the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association, will be held at the Harlem Opera House on
or about April 15. Among those who have volunteered to appear at the festival and assist in the
work of entertainment are Miss Maud Morgan,
harpist; Miss Lillie Berg, soprano; the Lillie Berg
Glee Club, which will sing the cantata, "The
Fisher Maidens"; Carl Lanzer, violinist; Miss May
B. Rankin, of Philadelphia, contralto; Gennaro
Volpe, mandolin; Miss B. Eloise Oates, soprano, and
Pierre J. Wurts, concert whistler. Victor Herbert
has also promised to assist on the 'cello if in town
at the time.

Among the women interested in the festival are Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Charles Blandy, Mrs. Robert Bonynge, Mrs. Henry A. Topham, Mrs. T. J. Bloomer and Mrs. Charles A. Gould. Millard J. Bloomer has accepted the place of chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

B. Altman & Co.

white and ecru,

\$8,75 and 9.50

Irish Point SASH CURTAINS,

MUSLIN CURTAINS, Figured Centre with pin dot ruffle,

\$1.10 pair.

SPECIAL.

800 yards Lamballe SILK TAPESTRY, for Draperies and Furniture Covering,

51.40 yd.

Slip Covers, at lowest prices for best workmanship.

Lace Curtains CLEANED and STORED during the Summer months.

(Storage free of charge.)

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

VANISHING COTTON STOCKS.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY LOSES 78,000 BALES FOR THE WEEK.

AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA ALSO SHRINK-

ing to realize profits by "scalpers." the cotton is passing from weak holders to strong houses, who have faith in the situation.

The weekly compliations of statistics by " show that despite all bearish talk of e and political "scares" innumerable, the consumption of cotton goes on in normal volume, and the small stocks now known and counted in the world are losing steadily and heavily. During the seven days ending Friday night 78,000 bales of cotton vanished from the visible supply. In the corresponding week last year the visible supply of all kinds lost 60,000 bales. The visible supply of American cotton decreased during the last week less than at this date last year. The visible supply of cotton of all kinds is now 2,706,000, which is 1,648,000 bales less than last year, 668,000 less than two years ago, and 441,000 bales less than three

f cotton in the world to-day are 441,000 bales less than they were three years ago, when the yield was only 6,706,000 bales, the price of middling uplands in New-York is now 1½ cents a pound, or \$6.25 a bale lower than it was in 1893. If the prices of futures are taken into consideration, the difference be-tween this year and 1833 will be very much greater. Why is there such a disparity when the number of otton mills in the world is so much larger and th consumption of the staple necessarily so much heavier now than three years ago? No great dis-aster has overtaken the cotton-spinning world.

where. There is an accumulation of goods in New England, but the stoppage of mill machinery is that section in consequence is trivial or is offset by consumption elsewhere. That this is true is seen by the loss in the world's visible supply, 18,000 bales greater this week than last year in the corresponding week, when no stories of short time were ever ing week, when no stories of short time were ever circulated on the markets to influence the price. Northern spinners bought in the American spot mar-kets in the last week 46,000 bales of cotton, or 6,000 more than they bought in the first week in March last year. Southern spinners bought in the last week 18,000 bales, or 2,000 more than they bought in the same week last year. What the student of the markets would like to know is why, if trade is so bad, do American spinners buy more cotton than

creased 53,000 bales in the commercial week just ended, and are now 153,000 bales less than at this time last year. The foreigners took out 86,000 bales during the week, against 122,000 for the same week last year. As these figures were practically scale to base the belief that the exporters wil want all the available supply now in America before the next thirty weeks expire. There is on shipboard in American ports, practically exported, though not yet counted, 159,000 bales, compared with 145,000 bales last year and 90,000 bales in 1893. It has been pointed out that the exporters cannot get as much between now and September as they took last year by about 250,000 bales, and still it will bring about total exhaustion of available supplies in America.

That the American mills will want all that is yet to come in sight on this crop, their weekly pur-chases still go to prove. They are yet 447,000 bales behind their takings of last year. After March 1 last year, on a sharply rising market, with warehouses already full, Northern spinners bought 277,000 bales. After March 1, 1894, until the close of the season, Northern spinners took 455,000 bales,

Opening Exhibition and Sale of

YORK FLYER." "NEW Grade Model 1896. For Men and Women.

Price complete 68.00 with attachments.

Lowest Cost HIGH GRADE BICYCLE in the World! Comfort Combines Speed,

We have contracted with one of the largest and most reliable Bicycle manufacturers in America to furnish us exclusively with this High Grade Wheel, THE NEW YORK FLYER. It will be placed on exhibition and sale to-morrow, Monday, at positively the lowest price yet quoted for a strictly High Grade Wheel, viz.: \$68.00. Equal to any Wheel sold to-day in America at any price.

Complete with an Aladdin Lamp, Climax Cyclometer of 10,000-mile register, Electric Strike Bell, Enameled Leather Tool Bag, containing wrench, pump, oiler, repairing outfit, &c. The frame is constructed of seamless steel tubing imported from Mannisman Bros. of Austria, and covered with four coats of cnamel, in marcon, black, and purple,

Intending Bicycle buyers owe it to their interests to see "THE NEW YORK FLYER." Guaranteed for one year. Printed Specifications furnished on request. Orders by mail promptly filled,

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Impair values and to weaken public confidence, and to damage the prosperity of the country. The "bears" on the Stock Exchange have eastern been demonsted by leading newspapers and by prosperous and successful Americans generally, by all those who and successful Americans generally, by all those who and successful Americans generally, by all those who helieve in maintaining values and in supporting the believe in maintaining values and in supporting the bears" of the Stock Exchange, do not changes, excepting the Cotton Exchange, do not usually worry themselves seriously over the critical supporting the country.

maind, but the Stock Exchange "bears" did not seem maind, but the Stock Exchange "bears" did not seem to suffer much path or angulah on account of Mr. Vanderbilt's denunciations.

It is somewhat surprising that certain members of the various cotton exchanges of the country of the various cotton exchanges of the country who try to deprive the cotton planters of the Southern States of millions of dollars by depressing the ern States of millions of dollars by depressing the quotations for cotton are extremely sensitive when their attempts to lower values, to impair confidence and to injure the prosperity of the Southern States and to injure the prosperity of the Southern States are criticised in the newspapers or elsewhere. However, it may be said that most of the "bear" operators in the New-York Cotton Exchange are operators and that the Democratic party has for many years been the chief source of the misfortunes and disasters which have come upon this fortunes and disasters which have elected President, in November, 1822, have been almost entirely dent. In November, 1822, have been almost entirely dent in November, 1822, have been almost entirely dent. The Democratic leaders. The Democratic party is almost always the enemy of the normality is almost of the various cotton exchanges are often mischievous enemies of Southern prosperity it was due to a considerable extent to the op

EDUCATION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

A LECTURE ON THE SUBJECT BY DR. NICH-OLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

A large audience assembled in Hamilton Hall, Co lumbia College, yesterday afternoon, to listen to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on "The Education of Public Opinion." The occasion was a special meet-ing of the New-York branch of the Smith College Alumnae. Dr. Butler was introduced by Mrs. Wil iam Crittenden Adams, president of the society. Before touching upon public opinion as it exists to-day, the speaker drew sharp lines between the individual and the social mind or consciousness. The latter, he said, constituted the basis of publi opinion. Psychologists and sociologists had recently drawn attention to the enormous importance of the ideas of a mass of people as whole. The mob, swayed by impulse and eager for instant accomplishment of its purpose, was the lowest type of associated action. A higher type

instant accomplishment of its purpose, was the lowest type of associated action. A higher type was shown in deliberative assemblies, which acted only after mature thought.

"The education of public opinion," said Dr. Butler, "must begin with an understanding of what it is. Our first duty is to be thoroughly informed of the subjects which are engaging it, and our second duty is to use that knowledge. We must both appeal and respond to appeals in behalf of the objects in which we are interested. The third duty is to maintain a constant activity in acquiring and spreading information, and not to be disheartened by many failures of our hopes and efforts. Not all are so situated as to be able to exert equal influence, and this makes the duty doubly incumbent upon those in high places."

Referring to the work of the daily press in moulding public opinion at the time of the Civil War. Dr. Butler said he thought that since then the newspapers had gradually become rather organs reflecting that opinion than educators of its direction. The pulpit he mentioned as one of the powerful often the highest, of educators, and the lecture platform another, which, however, was not so influential as it had been at an earlier period.

Then, addressing himself especially to the women before him, the speaker said that the influence upon the general mind which they could bring to bear in the home and society was one of the most potent that existed. He urged them to exert it to the utmost on the side of right, and promised success in the end if they would persist with patience.

of the season, Northern spinners took 485,000 bales, a year in which business was prostrate everywhere throughout the country.

A typographical error made this column say yesterday that the amount of cotton brought in sight last year for the first week in March was 116,000. It should have been 146,000. The Chronicle' shows that 25,000 bales came in sight last week, against 146,000 last year.

Certain members of the Cotton Exchange who are doing all in their power to force down cotton prices still lower than they have been seem to be remarkably sensitive. They even become excited and angry when they are referred to as "bears." This is singular, because the operators for lower prices in the other exchanges do not as a rule show any signs of wrath or annoyance when they are criticised, even in severe terms, because of their schemes to cut down quotations for stocks, for wheat, for corn, for oats, for coffee, for pork, for lard and for other products. The newspapers of New-York and Chicago and other large clities often condemn the plans and operations of all brokers who attempt to the content of the specially to the women before him, the speaker said that the influence before him, the speaker said that the influenc

OR \$29,000

Maurice Lapp, twenty-eight years old, of No. 22 West One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of larceny, preferred by his employers, R cloak manufacturers, at Broome-st. Lapp confessed his guilt and admitted that his defalcation was considerably over \$2,000.

Detectives Chrystal and Hart, of the Macdougalst. station, told Magistrate Cornell that Mr. Smith had called at the station on Wednesday night and had reported that the firm had discovered on Monday night that Lapp was \$175.50 short in his accounts. They asked that he be watched until they could go further into the books, and said that if they found the defalcation was a serious one they would apply for a warrant at Jefferson Market Court. The detectives followed Lapp around Harlem all Wednesday night, but could not arrest him, as On Thursday they continued their watch over th

actions of the man and they soon learned that he was trying to see some one who would go security for his defaication. He must have succeeded, as he visited the firm and offered them \$2,000 if they would visited the firm and offered them \$2,000 if they would drop the case. This the firm refused to do, but put experts at work on the books.

The detectives arrested Lapp Friday night at No. 182 Pearlest, in a left that belongs to the firm. He told the detectives that he was on his way to a barber-ship to have his hair cut and his whiskers shaved off in an attempt to escape thom. He confessed his guilt and said that if the firm would only take the \$2,000 he offered them, they would not lose much, if anything.

Mr. Smith, when seen at the store later, said that the experts at work on the books had learned that the defaileations would probably amount to \$15,000 or \$25,000.

Magistrate Cornell held Lapp in \$2,000 for examina

A BURGLAR CAUGHT ON A ROOF.

HE TRIES TO HURL A WARD DETECTIVE TO THE STREET BELOW.

Ward Detectives Collins and Keating, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. stationd, captured a burglar named William Brogan on the roof of a building adjoining his home, No. 429 East Sixtythird-st., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Brogan was wanted for robbing the clothing store of Jacob Bauer, No. 189 East Sixty-fourth-st., last Sunday night. He was held for trial in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning in the sum of \$2,000 by Magistrate Flammer. Detectives Collins and Keating located Brogan

about midnight in the top story of No. 429 East Sixty-third-st. They rapped at the door leading "Who is there?" asked a woman's voice

"A friend," said Collins. "I want to see Bill." "There is no Bill here," replied the woman. The detectives then pretended to leave the

place, but instead waited outside the door for a few minutes. Then they rapped again and asked for "Bill."

"What do you want?" was the query in the

"What do you want?" was the query in the same voice as before.

"Open the door; we have a letter for Bill."

"Well, I won't open the door; shove the letter under it." The detectives waited no more, but burst in the door, and as they did so, Brogan, fully dressed, darted out of another door leading to the entryway, and up a flight of stairs to the roof. He led the detectives to the roof of the third building distant, valuely attempting to find an entrance into some of the other buildings.

an entrance into some of the other buildings. Seeing that he was cornered, Brogan devised a scheme to get even with at least one of his pur-suers. Detective Collins was in the lead and Brogan ran rapidly to the edge of the roof, five Brogan ran rapidly to the edge of the roof, five stories from the ground. He stopped short sud-denly, and as Collins approached him at a rapid pace, he shoved out his foot, tripping Collins, with the evident intention of hurling him over the brink. Collins managed to save himself and, jumping to his feet, grappled with Brogan. The latter made another attempt to force Collins over the roof, and if it had not been for the timely ap-proach of Detective Meating he might have sucproach of Detective Keating, he might have su proach of Detective Keating, he might have succeeded in his purpose. Brogan was overpowered after a hard fight with the two officers and was taken to the East Sixty-seventh-st. station. Brogan was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday morning and photographed. Captain O'Brien complimented the two officers on their capture. When Brogan was arraigned in the Yorkville Court, Court Officer Vall recognized him as the man he arrested in 1891 for burglary and whom he had sent away for a term.

man he arrested in 1891 for burgary and who had sent away for a term.

In court, Frank Pollatchek, a jewellry dealer, of No. 223 East Seventy-first-st., pointed Brogan out as the man whom he saw loitering around his premises on February 27, the day his rooms were looted and \$500 worth of jewelry was stolen. Captain O'Brien and his detectives have been making an active search for Brogan.

" Buy China and Glass Right."

RICH CUT GLASS.

A LETTER.



Mess .. Higgins & Seiter

We will Taccept your offer

for all'our stock of Cut Class, and Pancy Classware Talso for the Chamber Sets, Rose

Bets _and lother goods as selected. Tours truly.

The moove letter explains itself and tells the

WE HAVE PURCHASED FRANK HAVILAND'S ENTIRE STOCK

of rich Cut Glass, fancy Glassware, English China, Haviland China Roast Seta, Toilet Seta, Oyster Plates: also 475 dozen Dinner, Soup, Dessert, Cysters, and Entree Plates.

For convenience of sale the entire purchase has been moved to our stores, where it will be sold at

50 cts. ON THE DOLLAR.

The absolute high-class goods carried by Mr. HAVILAND, both at his Barclay street and Fifth avenue stores, are too well and favorably known to need any comment from us. You can buy them now at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

The opportunity is yours.

Commencing MONDAY, Marca 9, We will sell the We will sell the

ENGLISH CHINA. Rich Plates, Cups and Saucers, etc. (Among the Plates are a few sets of very rich Game Plates by Mitchell, the famous English paint-er.) Tollet Sets, Fish and Game Plates, etc.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Doulton). This assortment ought to be divided into four lots and sold at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5. We haven't the time to assort them, so put them altogether, and you take your choice at

COALPORT AFTER DINNER CUPS & SAUCERS

COALPORT TEACUPS & SAUCERS.

CROWN DERBY TEACUPS & SAUCERS

We have many other very rich Cups and Sau-cers in Doulton, Crown Derby, Coalport, Wedg-wood, etc., which can be made up in dosens of half dozens, all at ½ Fifth-ave, prices.

RICH PLATES.

This will be a most important sale of Plates-as all the celebrated English makes will be repre-sented, such as Crown Derby, Doulton, Coalport, Wedgwood, Royal Worcester, etc. Many of the richer plates we have in sets of 12 only, so we advise your very prompt attention. We mention only a few of each kind.

COALPORT GAME PLATES.

Vith pink border—heavy raised paste gold with very rich game centres.....\$184.80 \$82.40 CROWN DERBY PLATES.

Sty inches edge to edge—buff body with roses—clouded and gold lacework edge. \$84.00 \$42.00 to blue border—with red and gold tracing \$4.00 42.00

WEDGWOOD PLATES. border in festoons and flowers.....

COPELAND PLATES. Sig in, across, Dresden spray centres— with blue and brown lace border and gold edge. 20.40

ROYAL WORCESTER PLATES. flower decoration, gold edge..... 41.60

9 inches across, cream body, brown vine-border-assorted flower centres; gold DOULTON PLATES.

9 inches across, soft cream body, yellow flowers with green leaves—gold edgs... Another Set the same size—delicate shaded pink background, with flower decorations—gold edge.

Another Set, same size, chaded green border-flower centre, clouded gold edge MINTON PLATES. notes across; yellow border-heavy acid etched gold band and centre..... 95.80

To make this sale even more interesting we have selected 100 dozen rich Plates from our own stock, which we have reduced to conform in price to the Haviland stock. RAMIKINS (or Individual Baking Dishes).

Ramikins only, same decoration as above., 5.50

TOILET SETS.

We can only mention a few Toilet Sets, selected at random. You must see them, or, if you order by mail, leave the selection to us.

We have quite a large quantity of the celebrated "Lakewood" Toilet Sets, manufactured by Johnson Brothers, of England. Here are the descriptions of a few:

Wild Rose decoration, embossed parts, gold \$13.50 Apple Blossom decoration, in very delicate tints, all gold traced. 17.25 8.60 Green Maiden Hair Fern decoration, gold traced.

Yellow Sprays, delicate green leaves, gold traced Pink and Yellow Flower decoration, embossed parts, delicate green, and gold traced throughout. 25.00 12.50
Yellow tinted edges, and gold traced. 8.00 4.00

We also have Croton and Bath Sets, which are

We also have Croton and Bath Sets, which are at corresponding low prices.

If you anticipate any purchases in Toilet Ware for your Country Cottage, this will be an opportunity to obtain same at one-half the regular price.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 milles of New-Tork city, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

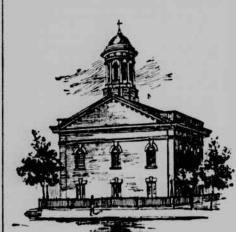
Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass.

(Near 6th Avenue), and 170 Bellevne Avenue, Newport, R. L.

50 and 52 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

GRACE CHURCH. ervices held yesterday. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Hunt-



THE OLD GRACE CHURCH.

TO WIPE OUT ITS DEBT.

TION BEGINS A VIGOROUS CANVASS. The property of the Harlem Branch, Young Men's \$40,000, the balance of the liability incurred when the present building was erected. A proposition has been received that to every dollar that the Harlem

of the Branch asking for volunteers who would prepared and are now in the hands of these can-

Irish Point LACE CURTAINS,

\$2.50 and 2.90

Window Shades and Furniture

gained a little more yesterday, closing in this city was up 1-16d, for spot cotton, with sales of 8,000 Futures in Liverpool closed equal to 19 American points higher than on Friday. The local market was 5 points higher in the early trading, but the improvement was nearly all lost by reason of sell-

tuate it, it is again pointed out that while stocks

No great strikes are paralyzing the industry any

they did last year, when trade was excellent? The available supplies of cotton in America de